

At the same time, the judge, no pussyfoot-jurist, charged witness Harvey Matusow with criminal contempt of court.

The judge also barred a top attorney for Local 890 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at Bayard, N. Mex., from his court.

Said Judge Thomason anent Lawyer Witt, who had been called to the witness stand and declined to answer questions about possible Communist affiliation:

"No lawyer who takes the witness stand and invokes the fifth amendment on grounds of self-incrimination will be allowed to practice in this court."

Judge Thomason should be applauded for so forthrightly tearing the veil from Harvey Matusow's brazen attempt to save Communists by gaining new trials for them through repudiating his own testimony which helped to convict them.

The judge also deserves the Nation's commendation for the action he took concerning Lawyer Witt.

In California, the State bar association is struggling with the same difficult problem of lawyers and Reds.

A committee of the bar association has proposed discipline, up and to the point of disbarment, for attorneys who refuse to answer questions on subversion, who show disrespect for legislative committees or who invoke the fifth amendment when examined by bar disciplinary committees.

A Program of Great Promise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday this House passed H. R. 2126, which would expand and extend our wise program of research in the development and utilization of saline waters. I note with great pleasure that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs yesterday reported favorably S. 516, a bill which is intended to accomplish the same purpose of continuing and enlarging this program.

This is highly encouraging news, not only to our citizens living in coastal areas, but also to those residing in inland areas and suffering from drought and water shortages. Research along the lines provided for in this program could well make available billions of gallons of potable water to noncoastal areas suffering a critical shortage, since there are tremendous quantities of water within States located all over the United States which are not now usable because of high saline content. Development of a successful process of purification could aid these States immeasurably, as well as those bordering on the seacoasts.

The potentialities of this research are almost limitless. It can be of tremendous importance to the entire world, and could be one of the most fruitful developments of all times, virtually revolutionary in scope. Discovery of a cheap and easy way of converting saline water into a form which would be palatable to mankind, to domesticated animals, and to the plant life which provides so

much of our food and other necessities of life, could transform countless regions of the world. It could be the most effective and inexpensive economic-aid program ever conceived. It might be a point 4 program without a peer in the annals of history.

Too, in the event of an atomic war, and the bombing of municipal water supplies, development of this process might save countless lives.

As one who is deeply concerned at the terrible impact of the drought upon the face of the Nation, it is highly encouraging to me to see the Congress well on its way toward taking another step which may eventually do much to bring some relief to so many citizens and so many wasting millions of acres of our land.

Let us hope that this bill speedily becomes law, and that the prospects held out by this farseeing research come to an early and triumphant conclusion.

Gen. Charles Pelot Summerall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce to the House that a grand old soldier who reached the top of his profession in another era of infantry warfare has now passed on. Gen. Charles Pelot Summerall, former Army Chief of Staff, and oldest ranking soldier, died May 14 at the Walter Reed Hospital. I am very proud of the fact that this great general was born in my congressional district, the Eighth District of Florida. Charles P. Summerall was born on March 4, 1867, near the beautiful little city of Lake City in Columbia County, Fla., the son of Elhanan Bryant Summerall and Margaret Cornelia Pelot Summerall. He received his early education in Florida schools and went on to become one of the most distinguished sons of my beloved native State. The whole State mourns his passing and I am sure that all thoughtful citizens of the United States share our bereavement at the departure of such an outstanding soldier-citizen. I should like to insert herewith an article from the May 15, 1955, edition of the Washington Star which summarized the brilliant career of General Summerall. As stated by Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens:

The general was truly a great American who shall be missed by all who knew him.

The article follows:

GENERAL SUMMERALL IS DEAD; FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF, 88

Funeral services for Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Army Chief of Staff and oldest ranking soldier, who died yesterday at Walter Reed Hospital, will be held at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Fort Myer Chapel.

The 88-year-old officer will be buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors. He died at 11:50 a. m. yesterday.

General Summerall, who was Army Chief of Staff from 1926 to 1930, entered Walter Reed last August and had been in failing health for months.

His son, Col. Charles P. Summerall, Jr., retired, and his daughter-in-law, were at his bedside when he died.

The general had been the oldest ranking soldier since the death of Gen. Peyton C. March, 90, last April 13. General March was Chief of Staff during the First World War.

EULOGIZED BY STEVENS

Secretary of the Army Stevens was among top officials and friends who eulogized the veteran officer.

"During his 38 years of active service," Mr. Stevens said, "General Summerall was a devoted and distinguished soldier. A veteran of the Philippine Insurrection, he was selected by General Pershing to command various Army corps in Germany during World War I.

"He was cited five times for gallantry by the President. A brilliant leader, as Chief of Staff, he contributed immeasurably to the Army's progress. The general was truly a great American who shall be missed by all who knew him."

Gen. Matthew Ridgway, present Army Chief of Staff, hailed General Summerall for a "personal life and brilliant military career that exemplified the true patriot and great leader. Both the Army and the Nation benefited immeasurably from his tireless energy and unstinting devotion to duty during his career of almost four decades," General Ridgway said.

PRaised BY MARK CLARK

Gen. Mark Clark, who succeeded General Summerall as president of The Citadel, saw General Summerall yesterday morning before his death.

"He not only was a great soldier, but was a great educator. He will be missed by everyone who felt his influence. It is a great loss and I will have a job trying to fill his shoes and carry on," General Clark added.

At an age when he could have retired on a full and distinguished 40-year military career, General Summerall went on to carve out an equally meritorious career as educator.

DOZENS OF DECORATIONS

The general was 64 in 1931 when he left the Army after a 4-year term as its Chief of Staff. Behind him were the glories of the Chinese Boxer Rebellion campaign, leadership of the famed Rainbow Division in World War I, and dozens of decorations for soldiering in the grandest tradition.

During the next 22 years, until the age of 86, he was president of the Citadel, South Carolina's State military academy at Charleston.

When he retired, in June 1953, General Summerall left behind a record of high achievement. From a depression enrollment of 600, he built up the "West Point of the South" to more than 1,800 cadets.

TOUGH BUT LOVED

"I have loved the Citadel as I have loved no other institution," he said. Despite his blistering lectures and strict demands, the cadets loved him, too. They showed it once when the general, peeved because his budget was questioned, threatened to resign. The entire corps signed a petition persuading him to stay.

Always the vigilant soldier, General Summerall tried to rouse the people to preparedness 16 months before the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. The summer before the blow fell he said in a speech: "Because of our weakness and indifference, we must wait like fat oxen for the butcher with the carving knife."

General Summerall's term as Chief of Staff began in 1926 by appointment of President Calvin Coolidge. He spent the next 4 years improving the General Staff and building up housing facilities in posts throughout the country.

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General Summerall began winning citations for bravery as a first lieutenant of artillery in the Philippines in 1899 and 1900. He was mentioned for gallantry six times during the campaigns against the insurrectionists.

In August 1900 he took a prominent part in a battle upon which the eyes of the civilized world were focused. It was the storming of Peking by the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion.

COMMANDS FIGHTING FIRST

Summerall sent his platoon of field guns with the forces attacking the Imperial City. His guns blew open the gates of the four outer walls surrounding the so-called Forbidden City, and then blasted open the gates of the Forbidden City itself. He was twice again cited for gallantry in action.

After America entered World War I General Summerall was assigned to command the artillery brigade of the 42d (Rainbow) Division and went to France with that division, but later was transferred to the First Division as commanding general of artillery.

His brigade went through the Cantigny fighting in May 1918, the first important battle for the American forces, and it was credited with producing artillery results without precedent in United States history.

The next month he was promoted to major general and given command of the division, later known throughout the Army as the Fighting First. He led it in the Aisne-Marne, Second Marne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

MANY DECORATIONS

A month before the armistice General Summerall took command of the 5th Corps, which as usual with his commands, reached all objectives. After the armistice he commanded the 9th Corps and later the 4th Corps.

His leadership and ability in France won for him the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Honor of France, Belgium's Grand Officer of the Crown, and Italy's Commander of the Order of the Crown.

General Summerall was born near Lake City, Fla., March 4, 1867, the son of Elhanan Bryant Summerall and Margaret Cornelia Pelot Summerall, both natives of South Carolina.

He received his early education in the schools of Florida, then attended Porter Military Academy at Charleston, an Episcopalian preparatory school, for 3 years. After graduating from Porter he taught school for 2 years.

He was graduated from West Point in 1892. His first Army assignment was with the Infantry, but after a few months he transferred to the Field Artillery. He married Laura Mordecai in 1901. Their son, Charles P., Jr., served in World War II. As a lieutenant colonel commanding a field artillery battalion he was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. General Summerall was an Episcopalian and a 33d degree Mason.

Mrs. Summerall, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, died in Charleston, S. C., in April 1948. She was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Too Little and Too Late

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 1955

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial which appeared in the

New York Herald Tribune of May 17, 1955, is deserving of our attention:

TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE

If Mrs. Hobby's proposals for distribution of the Salk vaccine had been issued on April 12—simultaneously with the expected favorable report of Dr. Francis—or at least when the Public Health Service cleared vaccine supplies shortly thereafter, they might have made sense. Coming now, more than a month later, with the emergency situation created by short serum supply intensified, they fall lamentably short of what the problem requires.

Only one of Mrs. Hobby's 11 recommendations shows any imagination, any grasp of the emotional factors involved in the anti-polio program. That is the suggestion for Government grants-in-aid to States for the purchase of vaccine beyond the limits of the free distribution offered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. And there are indications that this plan was injected into the report at the last minute.

Among the rest of the proposals is nothing new, nothing but the most obvious arrangements for voluntary allocation which should have been put in effect before distribution of the vaccine began. There is no provision for any improvement in the present inadequate and confusing service of information to the public, no enlisting of the country's administrative talents to insure efficiency and public confidence. It is a routine approach to an unprecedented challenge.

A sizable section of the report is devoted to proving how easy it is to make the voluntary system work. Yet it has taken more than a month to draw up this oversimplified system—a month in which plans for a vigorous and effective method of distribution have been held in abeyance. One might almost assume that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was trying to demonstrate how slowly a government agency can work and thereby discredit any truly national plan.

The country will hardly want to accept this report as the last word. It can get better guidance from Washington than that. In this critically urgent matter, it will continue to look for firm national policy.

Huge Cost of Federal Government Paperwork Should Be Curtailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 1955

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Hoover Commission has done a tremendous job for the people of the United States in investigating every phase of Government expenditure to ferret out the waste, extravagance, and duplication which has cost the American taxpayer billions of dollars each year, and which can now be saved thereby increasing the efficiency of the Government without loss of services to the public.

I do not place a blanket endorsement on all of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission because each such recommendation must receive a thorough study and review by the Government Operations Committee of which I am a member, and only after such study

can a final decision be reached on the merits of the recommendation.

However, there is no question that previous recommendations of the Hoover Commission which have been put into operation have already resulted in a tremendous reduction in the cost of Government.

One of the latest reports of the Hoover Commission covers the problem of internal paperwork management in the 14 Government agencies which employ about 95 percent of all Federal employees.

The total cost of paperwork in the Government for 1 year, according to the report, has reached the staggering figure of \$4 billion, a figure that shows the cost of paperwork alone in the Government approximating the entire budget for total operating costs of the Government prior to 1933.

As an example of some of the savings that can be made in paperwork management, the Hoover Commission has estimated that \$255 million can be saved by more efficient operation of Government correspondence, reports, record-keeping and mail handling.

In the field of reports, it cost the Government as much as \$700 million a year simply to prepare and collect information contained in reports, and the cost for a single report has reached \$1 million. The Hoover Commission has further found that some reports have been issued long after they could serve any useful purpose, and that better than \$50 million could be saved annually through careful management of Government reports.

More than \$1 billion of the total paperwork cost in Government is charged to letterwriting alone, and a considerable reduction can also be achieved in this field.

The following is a comprehensive review which recently appeared in the Tax Digest of the Hoover Commission report on Federal Government paperwork with some of the recommendations for specific action to cut down this enormous expense which is consuming the taxpayers' dollars at an alarming rate:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAPERWORK \$4 BILLION COST A YEAR

(A digest by research department, Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report)

The Federal Government creates and handles some 25 billion pieces of paper each year (exclusive of the tons used in printing technical manuals, pamphlets, periodicals, etc.).

To do this, it employs 750,000 full-time employees.

The total cost of this paperwork is \$4 billion a year. This figure approximates the entire Federal budget prior to 1933.

The annual output of paperwork includes: More than a billion individual letters; 127,000 reports for use by Federal agencies; the addition of 9 billion documents to the Government's permanent records.

The Federal budget includes: \$180 million for office space for paperwork employees, plus \$40 million for records' storage space; \$36 million for the rental of tabulating machines; \$1 billion for letterwriting.

This report covers the problems of internal paperwork management in the 14 agencies which employ about 95 percent of Federal employees. A second report will cover the

1955

paperwork required of the general public by the Government.

The possibilities for more economical and efficient handling of the necessary paperwork are illustrated by the accomplishments with respect to records management, traceable to the recommendations of the first Hoover Commission, which were:

1. The creation of a records-management bureau in the Office of General Services;
2. The enactment of a Federal records-management law;
3. The establishment of an adequate records-management program in each department or agency.

In June 1949 the Congress established the General Services Administration (GSA). In 1950 it passed the Federal Records Act, giving GSA responsibility for the promotion of a program to improve the management of Government records. This act also required each agency head to establish a program for economical and efficient management of his agency's records.

The GSA has been responsible for important accomplishment in this field. It has reported these savings for the fiscal year 1953:

Records disposal.....	\$11,500,000
Lower cost storage.....	8,227,000
Filing and paperwork.....	14,443,000
Total.....	34,170,000

The first Hoover Commission estimate of savings possible in this area for the fiscal year 1953 was \$32 million.

The task force of the Hoover Commission covered a wider segment of the paperwork problem—taking up where the first Hoover Commission left off.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the Commission led to three major recommendations. These are described in brief below:

Recommendation 1

That the President establish a government-wide paperwork-management program by executive order and direct his top officials to give it their support.

That the General Services Administration be given the responsibility for general supervision of paperwork management in the executive branch, with a view to simplifying and improving the quality of documents, eliminating nonessential copies, reducing the volume and cost of paperwork, and standardizing procedures and practices.

That paperwork management staff functions now existing in the National Archives and Records Service be consolidated into the organization established in the GSA to implement this recommendation.

Bases for recommendation 1 are:

First. "The enormous volume of paperwork imposed upon top Federal executives interferes with their basic responsibilities * * * makes these positions far more difficult than those of the top officers of large corporations." The Commission thought the handling of the personnel side of paperwork could, at best, be "characterized as haphazard and shortsighted." Encouraging results were found to be an exception. "On the whole, agency heads and their principal subordinates have not given proper attention to potential economies in this \$4-billion activity."

Second. While the General Services Administration has developed successful methods for improving the management of records, other phases of paperwork management leave much to be desired.

Many of the billion letters written each year (at a cost of \$1 billion) "deserve their reputation for long words, long sentences, and long paragraphs, further obscured by legal terms, abstract nouns, passive verbs, and dangling clauses * * *."

The task force suggested that 1 style manual (instead of the 55 it found) would result in monetary savings and produce a letter of higher quality, which would be more acceptable to the public.

The Government spends about \$700 million to collect information and prepare 127,000 different reports. The Commission found that "agency management is often uninformed of the kind, quantity, purpose, and cost of the information collected. Many reports do not appear to be well conceived as tools for management control, nor is the data properly integrated and maintained for this purpose. Some agencies could not supply relative elemental information about their activities.

Directives and instructions cost in excess of \$100 million a year. The Commission found that few systems are effectively coordinated. There are 2- to 3-year lapses between revisions and unwarranted delays in clearing and promulgating instructions. In some agencies, subordinate echelons rewrite and expand instructions received from above. Not only is this practice costly, but confusion as to the original meaning is increased each time the original is paraphrased and interpreted. Thus, the energy, time, and money spent on the establishment and maintenance of the system is wasted, and those who attempt to adhere to it are frustrated and confused.

The Federal Government was a pioneer in the development of large-scale, high-speed computers, but it "has taken a back seat in their use * * *." Budgetary procedures are the most important reason for this—a machine must be bought from a single year's budget. "It would pay some agencies, which have been processing data separately, to buy and operate a machine jointly." Personnel poses a similar problem, as highly skilled technicians are costly if each agency hires its own. Coordinated effort is advantageous.

Quality control accounts for at least 10 percent of the total paperwork cost (\$400 million). In one unit of a military agency the review of finished letters takes 15 percent of the unit's total appropriation. "Even 100-percent inspection does not insure 100-percent accuracy because the drudgery * * * causes inspection errors."

Personnel policy provides another obstacle. Although it has attempted to develop standards for 3 years, the Civil Service Commission has tended to delay action until more agencies establish paperwork management programs. Agencies " * * * either scatter responsibilities for various segments * * * among relatively untrained, low-ranking employees as a part-time activity, or push the responsibility off on to some higher ranking employee too busy to give serious attention to it."

The Government keeps 26 percent of all records permanently. Records kept permanently by private industry average closer to 4 percent.

This all adds up to the cardinal fact that: While the Federal Government has made important strides, its records management program is still lacking in centralized direction and managerial drive.

Recommendation 2

The Commission suggests that some top official in each agency be assigned the responsibility of simplifying forms, eliminating nonessential copies, and determining the number and character of reports with a view to reducing and eliminating the nonessential reports. This official should cooperate with the General Services Administration in determining methods and systems.

Bases for recommendation 2 include:

The possibilities of intra-agency improvements are illustrated by some of the practices commended by the Hoover Commission:

The Internal Revenue Service, working with the General Services Administration,

saved \$157,200 in its Baltimore office in 1 year by streamlining its correspondence operation. Applied to all 64 district offices, this would result in a saving of \$5,500,000 by the Internal Revenue Service alone.

On 1 project, covering 1 functional area, the Department of the Navy consolidated 3,161 forms into 752. Overall, it eliminated 21,000 forms in a year with identifiable savings of \$3 million.

The Commodity Stabilization Service (Department of Agriculture) reduced its report requirements from 1,400 to 600. This made possible a 43-percent reduction in the number of employees working on reports in the field offices.

The Army Finance Corps audits only 10 percent of its pay cards and expects to cut its present low error rate in half. The overseas error rate dropped from 7 percent to 4½ percent in the last half of 1953.

These important, but as yet somewhat isolated, examples indicate what can be saved in time and money if this problem is given the emphasis it deserves.

Recommendation 3

Enactment of legislation authorizing necessary changes in forms 941 and 941A (Employers Quarterly Federal Tax Return), as recommended by the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

Basis for recommendation 3 is that these forms now require 184 million lines of information from employers each year, and also they duplicate data sent to other Federal agencies. "The saving to the Federal Government would be considerable, and the saving to the business world is estimated at \$22 million annually."

POSSIBLE SAVINGS

It is possible to do the necessary paperwork more economically and more efficiently. Improved records management alone saved more than \$34 million in fiscal 1953. If the recommendations of this report are implemented a further annual saving of \$255 million is possible. This means more than a 6-percent reduction in the cost to the taxpayer.

The Task Force on Paperwork Management has estimated the current cost and possible savings on the seven major categories of paperwork.

Paperwork activity	Task force estimates	
	Current cost	Possible saving
Correspondence.....	\$1,000,000,000	\$75,000,000
Forms.....	867,000,000	50,000,000
Reports.....	700,000,000	50,000,000
Directives and instructions.....	100,000,000	-----
Record keeping.....	650,000,000	50,000,000
Mail handling.....	104,000,000	30,000,000
Supervisory and miscellaneous.....	579,000,000	-----
Total.....	4,000,000,000	255,000,000

Sarnoff Submits Program for Political Offensive Against World Communism To Win Cold War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1955

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of

America, announced a plan to keep our country on the offensive in the cold war against communism.

General Sarnoff's recommendations are similar to those of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression on which I served during the 83d Congress. In order that the Members of the House may be apprised of the Sarnoff plan, I wish to place in the RECORD a press release which outlines the program.

The press release follows:

A firm and open decision to win the cold war, as the surest way to prevent a hot war, was urged upon our Government by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in a memorandum presented to the White House on April 6, 1956, and made public today.

Pointing out that the Kremlin's fixed goal is world dominion by means short of an all-out war—propaganda, fifth-column subversion, civil strife, terror, and treacherous diplomacy—General Sarnoff declared:

"Logically we have no alternative but to acknowledge the reality of the cold war and proceed to turn Moscow's favorite weapons against world communism. Our political counterstrategy has to be as massive, as intensive, as flexible as the enemy's.

"The question, in truth, is no longer whether we should engage in the cold war. The Soviet drive is forcing us to take countermeasures in any case. The question, rather, is whether we should undertake it with a clear-headed determination to use all means deemed essential, by governments and by private groups, to win the contest."

General Sarnoff's memorandum, entitled "Program for a Political Offensive Against World Communism," grew out of his discussion of the subject with President Eisenhower in Washington on the morning of March 15, and announced at the time by James Hagerty, White House Press Secretary.

The same afternoon, at the President's request, General Sarnoff conferred with Nelson Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President on psychological warfare, and officials from the United States Information Service and the Central Intelligence Agency. At the end of the meeting he undertook to submit his views on the subject and a suggested program of action.

The result was this memorandum, in which he emphasized that "we must go from defense to attack in meeting the political, ideological, subversive challenge. The problem," he said, "is one of attaining the requisite magnitude, financing, coordination and continuity of action. The expanded offensive with nonmilitary means must be imbued with a new awareness of the great goal and a robust will to reach it."

People everywhere, and especially behind the Iron Curtain, General Sarnoff recommended, should be told that "America has decided, irrevocably, to win the cold war; that its ultimate aim is, in concert with all peoples, to cancel out the destructive power of Soviet-based communism."

General Sarnoff declared that his proposals "should not be construed as a substitute for adequate military vitality," both in the newest weapons and balanced conventional forces.

"But short of a blunder that ignites the third world war which nobody wants," he added, "the immediate danger is the debilitating, costly, tense war of nerves that is part of the cold war. The primary threat today is political and psychological."

If we allow ourselves to be defeated in the cold struggle, he warned, "we will have bypassed a nuclear war—but at the price of our freedom and independence. We can freeze to death as well as burn to death."

Existing organization for fighting and winning the cold war must be "adjusted and strengthened in line with the expanded scale and intensity of operations," General Sarnoff said. He proposed a "strategy board for political defense, the cold war equivalent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military side," functioning "directly under the President, with Cabinet status for its head."

The conflict on the political front, he said, "is not a preliminary bout but the decisive contest, in which the loser may not have a second chance. It must therefore, be carried on with the same focused effort, the same resolute spirit, the same willingness to accept costs and casualties, that a hot war would involve."

The specific activities cited as examples in the memorandum would be carried out not only by official agencies but by private groups such as labor unions, veterans' organizations, churches, youth and women's groups. The Soviet-controlled countries, it showed, are extremely vulnerable to precisely the kind of psychological pressures the Communists are using against free nations.

In outlining a vastly enlarged propaganda effort, General Sarnoff drew attention to opportunities opened up by new technical developments in communications. For instance, mobile big-screen television units in black-and-white and in color would be effective in non-Communist regions where their very novelty will guarantee large and attentive audiences.

"Vast regions in Asia and elsewhere, where illiteracy bars the written word and lack of radios bars the spoken word," General Sarnoff explained, "could thus be reached."

His plan also included mass distribution of cheap and lightweight receivers tuned to pick up American signals. In addition, a simple, hand-operated phonograph device costing no more than a loaf of bread and records made of cardboard and costing less than a bottle of Coca-Cola could be made available by the million in critical areas.

"Propaganda, for maximum effect, must not be an end in itself—it is a preparation for action," the memorandum stated. "Words that are not backed up by deeds, that do not generate deeds, lose their impact."

The arena of action is the whole globe, General Sarnoff believes. "We must aim," he said, "to achieve dramatic victories as swiftly as possible, as token of the changed state of affairs." He saw great possibilities for encouraging and guiding passive resistance by individuals, with a minimum of risk, in the Soviet empire.

At the same time he took note of the fact that pockets of guerrilla forces remain in Poland, Hungary, the Baltic States, China, Albania, and other areas. These must be kept supplied with information, slogans, and new leadership where needed and prudent.

"We must seek out the weakest links in the Kremlin's chain of power," General Sarnoff declared. "The country adjudged ripe for a breakaway should receive concentrated study and planning. A successful uprising in Albania, for instance, would be a body blow to Soviet prestige and a fateful stimulus to resistance elsewhere."

Among the specific activities discussed in the memorandum were intensive collaboration with emigres and escapees from Communist countries and special schools to train personnel for political-psychological warfare.

Address of Albert M. Cole, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, to the Construction and Civic Department Luncheon at the Annual Meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1955

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GORDON CANFIELD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1955

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an address before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce by a former colleague in the House and now Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Honorable Albert M. Cole:

ADDRESS BY ALBERT M. COLE, ADMINISTRATOR, HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIC DEPARTMENT LUNCHEON AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1955

I like the title, "The New City," that Stuart Fitzpatrick of the United States Chamber of Commerce has asked me to talk about here today. It has the ring of real change in it. And it is change we want in our urban patterns.

But just to keep things entirely clear, I'd like to enlarge on that title a bit. Let's make it "The New and Better City."

We have a habit of thinking that anything new—or different—is also better. When we buy anything new we assume it's better. Well, maybe it is.

But let me ask you this. "When your wife gets a new hat—and note I said your wife, not mine—can you honestly tell me it is always a better hat?"

No; just new things aren't necessarily better things. A new home isn't always a better home, nor a new neighborhood a better neighborhood—a better neighborhood—a better neighborhood—just because it's new.

What we want in the new city is a really better city—better suited to our needs and times, better planned for our future growth, better designed for the way our people want to live.

We don't want change in order to have something different but in order to get something better. We're not out just to destroy everything we've built in the past.

On the contrary, we are seeking to preserve and revitalize the good we have built into our cities at the same time that we replace what we have outgrown and worn out. This is what we mean by the renewed city, and by "urban renewal" as it is conceived in President Eisenhower's new program and the Housing Act of 1954 which so many of those here in this room helped formulate.

As a result we can honestly say that we are approaching the new and better city we've talked and dreamed about for a good many years. In a way, it still seems to be something we hope for in the distant future, a kind of castle in the air.

But I have news for you. This new city is no longer a distant dream. It is materializ-

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		
TO: [Redacted]		
BUILDING	[Redacted]	ROOM NO. <i>37</i>
REMARKS: [Redacted]		<i>5/25</i>
<i>V-1-C</i>		
FROM: <i>Legis. Counsel</i>		
BUILDING	<i>East</i>	ROOM NO. <i>223</i>

FORM NO. 36-8
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